CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1857. NO. 161.

Meeting of Lumber Dealers.

Yesterday afternoon a very large meeting of lumber dealers of this city was had at the Board of Trade rooms. The milling or lumber manufacturing interest was fully represented, there being speakers for Green Bay, Saginaw, Muskegon, Manistee, Grand River, and various other lumber points on the Lakes, and a better looking set of men, intellectually and physically, has seldom met anywhere. We were not present at the opening of the meeting, but learn that an official account of the facts elicited in regard to the amount and quality of the lumber in the yards at present, and some other matters, will be published officially, in circular form, hereafter. A few matters transpiring at the meeting we state as follows: Geo. C. Morton, Esq., called the meeting to order, and stated its objects to be to ascertain the amount and quality of the lumber now in our yards, to draft some rules relative to inspection, and to consider the question, now much agitated by the railroad companies, whether it be advisable to charge lumber freight on the roads by the 1,000 lbs. instead of by the 1,000 feet as at present.

Eli Bates, Esq., was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Sheriff secretary. The quality and quantity of lumber now in the yards, together with receipts for the season, &c., were reported to the meeting by some dealers who had arrived at the facts after considerable labor. They will be published hereafter and do not differ materially from those already published in the TRIBUNE, so far as we have made them public; the quantity now in the yards is given at 171,271,073 feet in all. During the absence of a committee to draft resolutions, several questions were debated. Messrs. Morton & Pierson were appointed to print 200 copies of the report in regard to lumber in the yards, &c. The Canal Directors having last Spring, during a season of prosperity, advanced freights on lumber 25 per cent., Mr. Dorr moved that a petition be presented to the Canal Directors, now that times have changed, to reduce the rates of toll to the old standard. During the discussion of this, the Committee reported, 1st—That a falling off in the demand for lumber and in prices, rendered it necessary for adoption of uniform rates. A blank list was furnished, which is to be filled up by a committee, of the Chairman and two others, and report at the next meeting; 2d—That as the lumber trade is now too much extended, it be recommended that no longer credit than 60 days be given, and the trade be brought as near a cash basis as possible. This was opposed, and a purely cash system recommended as the standard of prices, to be departed from by each dealer as his necessities require. 3d—That a committee be appointed to confer with the Railroad Companies, relative to freighting lumber by weight instead of feet, and to request said companies to advance railroad dockage to $1 per M. The committee is to report upon the matter of freightage at the next meeting. 4th—That a Committee be appointed to draft rules of inspection, and that the Common Council be requested to appoint no one inspector unless recommended by said committee or board of lumbermen, and then to serve but one year. Also, at the suggestion of Mr. Thomas, the Council to be requested to repeal all lumber inspection laws at present in force. 5th—That all lumbermen be requested to join the Board of Trade and to have semi-weekly meetings at their rooms for the purpose of consultation and trade, but at a different hour from the Produce traders; all of which was agreed to.

Mr. Holmes, from St. Louis, being present, and called on, stated that the quantity of lumber in that city and in the yards along the Mississippi is considerably greater than at any time for the last three years. Mr. Perry and others reported but little as being manufactured on Grand River. Dealers spoke for Green Bay—that the falling off in amount manufactured this year will be one half to two-thirds, depending upon next spring's prices. Reports from Manistee, Two Rivers and Saginaw were similar, some being determined to let their mills stand still at least until 75c on the $1 or so upon the outlay for lumber. Others represent that the low price of provisions and goods tempt them to manufacture lumber to a greater extent than they otherwise would.

The meeting adjourned to meet at same place at 2½ P. M. next Tuesday.

TO MISS A. DUTTON.—*Dear Madam.*—(I mean Miss.) Although I am not the "prepossessing, twenty-three-year-old fifteen-thousand-a year young man" whom you fear must be in possession of some "serious drawback," yet I am emboldened by your evident "domestic turn," to endeavor to show that there is one of the many worshippers at the shrine of the "almighty crinoline," who would be overjoyed if you would favor his suit. As to your qualifications—

First—Age. Having myself arrived at years of discretion, I am satisfied from the disinterested remarks of your virgin relative that you too have renounced the "pomps and vanities of the World, the Flesh," and the—other gentleman. So that, with me, is a favorable consideration.

Second—Order. Your avowed predilection in its favor is with me another good point. Having in early days worn a "Buck's Tail," and am now a prominent member of the H. A. D., I am in hopes you may consider me an available candidate for a higher degree.

Third—Income. Upon this commonplace subject the natural modesty inherent in my corporation will prevent my touching upon it, further than to say, that my entrance into the Holy Estate is for *better* rather than for worse, and for richer rather than for poorer. Aside from this, I have the most enlarged ideas of the ministration of the "ministry at Large," and I feel satisfied that if we but be united, something will turn up.

Supposing it is no more than fair, after your evident frankness, that I should give you some idea of my own appearance and situation, I would say, that I am descended from "poor but honest parents," (some time since, however) still my bachelor friends say I am young and rosy looking. At these remarks are generally made a little after eleven o'clock, and when I have my hat on, I have sometimes suspected them of attempts at flattery, as they were always accompanied with a *smile*, and at my expense at that; still I don't like to believe them capable of treachs. Another thing I would mention. My landlady (a widow) tells me at least once a week, generally every Sunday evening, that she should think a man of my disposition and habits ought to get married; and to incite me to do so, regales me with "her story" of wedded life and her pilgrimage through the valley of the shadow of Hymen. The only drawback to her happiness being in the fact that the "dear departed" always "chawed," (mem. I don't.)

Now, my dear Madam, (I mean Miss,) if that "fifteen thousand" young man don't supply, or bring good references, I will to quote your words, "hope you will favor my suit," on the receipt of which, unbidden though it be, depends the happiness of your lonely unknown friend.

DARBY.

P. S.—I forgot to ask whether you take snuff? and your opinion of "Godfrey's Cordial;" also, if you think baby-jumpers are a useful invention.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A RAPE.—On Monday evening Miles Gibbons was arrested by Officer Jackson upon a charge of assaulting an Irish girl, ten years of age, with intent to commit a rape. Gibbons was brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for examination on next Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The girl is in the custody of the police.

The girl, whose name is Alice O'Brien, states that on Monday afternoon her mother sent her to Gibbons to collect nine cents which he owed her, and Gibbons pulled her into an empty sheanty, tore her clothes and attempted to violate her person, but, becoming alarmed at her screaming, he released her.

Gibbons is about fifty years of age, and was arrested last August upon a somewhat similar charge. He was released, however, without a trial. Gibbons says that the prosecution is instigated and started for the purpose of extorting money from him.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S FREE LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. Whipple delivered the eighth of the course on Monday evening. His subject, "The True Scholar," was admirably treated and in a manner to please and instruct the hearers. Mr. Whipple has chosen a field of labor in which we wish him success. He is building up a free church, and has already gathered around him other earnest spirits in the cause. They at present worship in Metropolitan Hall.

Rev. A. L. Brooks is announced to deliver the next lecture in the College course on Monday evening next.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Peter Tansey, Edward Gibbons, Daniel Brislin and Florence Sullivan were arrested for stealing some articles from the cabin of a vessel. The accused were sent to the Reform School.

PAPER MONEY.—On the third page will be found a capital piece of poetry on "Paper Money." We suspect it is from the author of "Nothing to Wear," Butler of New York city. It contains many expressions and hits exactly in his style of versification. But no matter who wrote it, the poem is a superb one.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Concert of the Chicago Musical Union is postponed from Friday, the 18th, to Wednesday evening, the 25th inst.

The Union will hold a special rehearsal at their rooms on Friday evening next, in connection with the Great Western Band.

SHOP LIFTING.—George J. Crouch was brought before the Police Court upon a charge of shop-lifting. The trunk of the accused contained a large quantity of articles, which it is supposed he had stolen. He was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

FESTIVAL OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Arrangements for the celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims are progressing swimmingly. The affair will come off at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening next. The impression has gone abroad that this festival is to be confined New to Englanders. We are requested by the Committee of Arrangements to say that the public are cordially invited to be present.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. Dudley Chase, having received a call to another field of labor, has tendered his resignation as rector of the Church of the Atonement, of this city. Mr. Chase has been long and favorably known in Chicago in all the relations of a Christian pastor, and gentleman, and will carry with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

MR. ARNER'S SECOND SERIES OF AFTERNOON CONCERTS.—This series commenced under the most flattering auspices on Saturday afternoon. The fine weather contributed much towards the success of the affair. The hall was well filled with the beauty and intelligence of our city, which fact goes far in proof of the fact that our citizens are fast growing in their appreciation of the art of arts.

Were we called upon to give our most friendly advice to those seeking improvement in music, we should say: go to Arner's concerts; there you can learn more of what is good in music than can be acquired in a year of private study. The performance was in every particular most excellent, especially may we mention the beautiful overture from "Athalia" by Mendelssohn, the Cavatina from "La Favorita," and the old, but ever delightful song, "John Anderson my Joe," which was rendered by Mrs. Mozart in a most chaste and artistic style, and merited the hearty encore which it received.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—JOHN Q. HOYT AND WIFE VS. EDWIN HUNT.—This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Hoyt, under the following circumstances. On the 1st day of June last, two men, in the employ of the defendant, were at work upon a swinging staging or platform, suspended about thirty feet above the sidewalk by ropes attached to the roof of the iron front building on Lake street, occupied by Fisk & Ripley. The workmen were pulling up signs on the building. Mrs. Hoyt was passing on the sidewalk, and at the moment she came under the staging, a large hammer fell from it, struck her on the head, knocked her down, and injured her severely.

The plaintiffs proved to the satisfaction of the jury, that the workmen did not use that care and diligence for the protection and safety of the public, which, under such circumstances, ought to be used, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs, giving $600 damages.

The case was tried for the plaintiffs by Sanford B. Perry, and for the defendant by Judge Scates.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Friday, December 11th, 1857.—On motion of Supr. Speer, it was

Resolved, That the several Justices report the number of persons in their respective towns who are selling liquor with and without license.

An order was passed abandoning the Dalton bridge, in the town of Worth, and directing the Clerk to give public notice that the county would no longer be responsible for any damages which persons crossing the bridge may sustain.

An order was passed empowering the Clerk to sell certain old materials, by public auction.

An order was passed directing the Warden of the Poor-House to enter in a book, to be provided for that purpose, a list of all money and all other articles taken from persons entering that institution.

The Board, by a vote of 21 to 16, decided that the charges preferred against Supr. Michels, in relation to pensitions while acting as chairman of the Committee on Poor-Houses and Paupers, are frivolous and not worthy of notice.

The Poor-House Warden was directed to obtain from Supr. Michie all money and effects in his possession belonging to any inmate of the Poor-House, and to give a receipt for the same.

The Board refused to make any appropriation to be expended by the State's Attorney and Sheriff in the arrest and conviction of criminals.

The County Clerk was directed to employ additional counsel to defend the county against the suit of the city for $7,697 30 damages for the opening of La Salle street.

The Board refused to pay bill of E. Anthony for services as State's Attorney *pro tempore*; also certain conviction fees to E. Haven, State's Attorney; also, bill of J. Dubois, of $40, for legal services.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1857.—D. L. Wood was elected a Road Inspector vice John Gray, resigned.

The Clerks of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts were directed to use *zebra facsimile* in all cases of forfeited bail bonds.

The bond of William L. Greenleaf, School Commissioner elect, was presented and approved.

Messrs. Martin and Perry were allowed $75 for legal services, that amount to be in full for their demand.

Resolutions were passed adding one half day's pay, and ten cents per mile each way traveling fees, to the per diem of the Supervisors.

The committee on Roads and Bridges submitted the following report:

To the Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

Your committee on Roads and Bridges respectfully beg leave to submit the following report for your consideration:

After a careful and candid investigation of the subject, your committee have come to the conclusion that the practice heretofore pursued by the Board of Supervisors of this county, in granting appropriations from the County Treasury to the several towns, for the improvements of roads and bridges, is a bad practice, and ought to be abolished.

Your committee take the ground in the outset, that it is not only unwise but unjust, and above all it is not right, to compel one town to defray the expense of improving roads or building bridges in another town, as we virtually now do, by the practice of making these appropriations.

That this is a well established fact can readily be shown by referring to the books in the Clerk's Office, where it will be seen that whilst some of the towns of this County draw but little or nothing out of the County Treasury, other towns draw out all the appropriations, so that they pay into the Treasury little, and other towns again draw out in these appropriations from two to five times as much as they pay in! And it is also a striking fact, that on an average the Town that pay in the smallest sums in Taxes draws out the largest appropriation. Your committee are willing to believe that when the first appropriations were made for the roads and bridges, they were made in good faith; and with the best of motives; but a precedent was thereby established, a spirit of rivalry was engendered among the different Towns in the County which soon led draw back the largest amount in the shape of appropriations, until, like all other abuses, the practice has grown to become so monstrous and glaring that the interests of the people will no longer submit in this Board loudly demands at their hands speedy, prompt and thorough reform.

That the practice does not lessen the burdens of taxation, but rather increases them, is self-evident for if, because the legitimate county expenses fall on the legitimate town expense must be raised somewhere. If the expense of maintaining roads and bridges was provided for in each of the Towns, as the same grew, the most rigid economy would be observed, the acts and doings of the Commissioners of Highways and Overseers of Highways would be closely scrutinized, every dollar would be strictly accounted for, and the amount of labor would be performed. (Just as now for a much less sum of money.)

The power that the Board of Supervisors have of granting sums of money for the improvement of roads and bridges is a large power, and your committee believe that it should not be used except in extreme cases if it should be granted at all. Such power is a curse, and any county that has granted it will testify to the truth of the statement. We therefore recommend that hereafter no appropriations be made from the funds of the County for the purpose of laying out or making common roads or bridges, and also recommend that no more appropriations for bridges be made by this Board, except in the most extreme cases of absolute necessity, and even in such case cases to come before this Board, unless accompanied by certificates and specifications, and estimates of competent and disinterested persons, showing the town for which the appropriation is asked, that the same is absolutely necessary, and cannot be obtained by the town for which the appropriation is asked, and that the town for which the appropriation is asked has exhausted all its means and is entitled to a hearing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Board adjourned for the session until the next term.

A CHARITY.—The Sons of Malta recently gave an illustration of the principles of their Order, in making a donation to an Episcopal Clergyman, of $25, whom they found without funds here and trying to procure a passage to his home in New York. Such acts of charity speak well for the Order.

Mr. Vandenhoff, it should not be forgotten, gives one of his Readings at Metropolitan Hall, to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Order. The Relief Society in view of the liberal donations of the Order, should make an exertion to have the Hall filled to its utmost capacity on this occasion, particularly as the Society has a direct interest in the proceeds.

POLICE COURT.—Michael McQuade and his wife Bridget were fined $1 and sent thirty days to Bridewell for indulging in a little conjugal scrimmage.

David Picket and Thomas McQuade were fined $25 for fighting and resisting the officers.

The police made a descent upon a house of ill-fame upon Ontario street, and arrested eight persons, who were fined as follows: George Williams, George Curtis and Charles Davis $10 each, James Kelly $5, Elizabeth Schuyler, Jennie Winn, and Anna Maria Nonesuch *alias* Jennie Brown, $5 each and Lydia Starr, the keeper, $50. The latter appealed her case.

Sarah Hastings was arrested for breaking Mr. Kellogg's windows, and her trial postponed one week.

W. J. Flood was fined $25 for making a disturbance at Mrs. French's house, No. 114 Madison street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—

The Saint and His Saviour. By Rev. C. B. TAYLOR—New York: Derby & Jackson. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 1,000.

This is a history of the progress of the soul in the knowledge of the Savior, and it is given in a series of twelve discourses. The author says: "writing is to me the work of a slave," and that "never was a book written amid more incessant toil."

Pastoday Sermons held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. New York: For sale by S. Griggs, & Co.

This pamphlet contains the sermon of Mr. Spurgeon, delivered before and audience of 24,000 persons on the day appointed for a National Thanksgiving; also the whole of the service used on that occasion.

FIRE SANGERBUND.—We understand that the Fire Sangerbund Society contemplate giving a grand concert at Metropolitan Hall, under the direction and auspices of the Chicago Relief Society, the proceeds of the concert to go into the general relief fund; to be distributed under the directions of the officers of that association. The old Philharmonic Society has been invited to join the Sangerbund Society on the occasion, and to sing the beautiful and favorite piece known as the "Bell of Schiller." It is proposed to have this musical feast about four weeks from now, so as to give ample time for preparation. If it comes off according to the plan now suggested, it will draw an immense concourse.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH EAST FREIGHT LINE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 17th, this line will give Through Receipts for Eastward bound Freight, Boxes, Bales, or in Casks and Barrels, and will deliver it with unusual promptness at Albany, New York and Boston.

Westward bound freight by this line is coming forward with equal promptness and care, quite ahead of all competing lines. Through receipts can be had at the office, No. 197 Broadway, New York, 10 State street, Boston, and 67 Broadway, Albany. Contracts covering all shipments for a specified time, can be had here if desired.

The arrangement for taking East-ward bound Freight is now one, but it is guaranteed to be ample to send all offered, and in less time than any competing line.

H. B. BOOTH, Agent,
Office, No. 1, American Express Depot, Foot of South Water street. 1m5

TO GIVE OUR WORKMEN employment the coming Winter, we have gone through our entire stock of Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, and marked them down to the very lowest figure for cash, at our TRUNK STORE, 61 and 219 South Clark street. It is well known our facilities for manufacturing anything we may wish to do first class.

W. & O. S. WRIGHT,
61 & 219 Clark street.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Express Bank Locks, can be found at No 2 Dearborn st.
aug14-1y5 D. P. PRATT, Agent

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

ADVENT LECTURE AT TRINITY CHURCH.—The subject of Rev. Mr. Schenck's Lecture this evening, will be "John the Baptist—the Messenger."

It arrives at 7 o'clock.

MARRIED.

In Hoosdale, Santwich Islands, on the evening of Sept. 26th, 1857, by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, Hyrim Bingham to Lorrin Andrews, Mr. S. G. WILDER, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss LIZZIE KINAU, eldest daughter of Dr. G. P. JUDD.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 12th, BENEY FRANKLIN, youngest son of HANNIBAL and HARRIET HAINES, aged 14 years.

In this city, on Sunday evening, Dec. 13th, Mrs. H. KIN-SALE, formerly of Detroit, aged 26.

Detroit papers please copy.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S.
New Chicago Theatre.
MADISON, BETWEEN STATE AND DEARBORN STS.,
CHICAGO.
PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER..... J. H. McVICKER.
ASSISTANT MANAGER..... HARRINGTON.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. MURDOCK.
COMEDY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING..... Dec. 16, 1857
Will be performed
THE INCONSTANT; or, The Way to Keep Him.
Young Mirabel..... Mr. Murdock
Old Mirabel..... Mr. Bradley
Orlena..... Mrs. Hough
Dance.....
To conclude with
SAM PATCH IN FRANCE.
Sam Patch..... Mr. McVicker
Bridget..... Mrs. Hough
Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle and Parquette..... Fifty cents.
Second Circle..... Twenty-five cents.

NORTH'S
National Amphitheatre.
LATE J. NORTH..... Manager & Proprietor
Equestrian and Dramatic Season.
WEDNESDAY EVENING..... Dec. 16, 1857
To commence with
SPLENDID SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
By the best Equestrian Company in the United States.
MLLE FRANCONI, from Paris, in a celebrated ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Concluding with the Mele-Drama of
BRIAN O'LINNEUS.

McFARLAND'S
Chicago Theatre.
WM. McFARLAND..... LESSEE AND MANAGER
THOS. B. RADCLIFFE..... STAGE DIRECTOR.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. C. G. BOSSARD.
WEDNESDAY EVENING..... Dec. 16, 1857
Will be performed
CAMILLE.
Camille..... Miss Woolsey
Armand..... Mr. Bradshaw
Dance..... Miss Jennings
To conclude with
WIFE FOR A DAY.
Nathan Tucker..... Mr. Bossard
Tomorrow, Complimentary Benefit to Mr. C. P. HARRIS.
Reduced Prices.
ADMITTANCE—Parquette, Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cts.
Orchestra Seats, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $5 and $2. Family Circle, 15 cts.

[SECOND EDITION.]
Fourth Annual Ball
—OF—
Niagara Engine Company No. 3,
AT NORTH MARKET HALL,
On Monday Evening, Dec. 21th, 1857.
HONORARY MEMBERS.
C. P. Harris, T. Dyer, T. B. Johnson,
D. J. Sumner, J. Wentworth, Wm. Stuart.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Geo. McGee, F. Dolese, P. P. Wood,
J. F. Gould, John Wallace.
E. P. Wood, H. H. Hopkins, J. H. Wheat,
F. Agnew, J. O'Neil, J. F. Gould.
MUSIC BY THE LIGHT GUARD BAND.
Tickets, including supper, $2 each; to be had of the Floor Managers, and at the door on the night of the Ball.
Great Concerts Every Night
BY THE CELEBRATED FIRELESS
EDGELY FAMILY SORGHO
Ludwig's Bakery, 104 Randolph St.
Ludwig's Bakery, 104 Randolph St.
Ludwig's Bakery, 104 Randolph St.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Wednesday Morning.....Dec. 10, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan and the Banks.

The lame and impotent conclusion reached by the President in that part of his message devoted to the currency, has disappointed all parties, and it can be accounted for only upon the supposition that he dared not offend the bank and paper money interest which, in all the great cities, is so potent an element in the sham Democratic party. His antecedents led the country to suppose that he would recommend decisive, if not radical, measures for the cure of the small note nuisance, by which laborers chiefly suffer; but his care for their welfare amounts to no more than his professions in regard to Kansas. We are glad to learn that one of the Representatives from Illinois will, at an early day, bring forward a bill which Mr. Buchanan had not the courage to recommend—we mean a bill levying a tax or stamp duty on all bank notes of a less denomination than $20. The character of the Representative and his uniform advocacy of a sound banking system bid us hope that his bill will be acceptable to all parties. That it will receive the support of western Republicans generally, and of *every* Republican from Illinois, we are not permitted to doubt.

Another one of the Illinois Representatives will advocate, and perhaps himself introduce, a bill authorizing the deposit of gold coin, bullion, and gold dust, in the mint and branch mints, and the sub-treasuries of the United States, and the issuance therefor of certificates of deposit, of not less denomination than $20, in the similitude of bank notes, under proper guards and restrictions, and at the cost of government, for facility of transportation and exchange; a wise and beneficent measure that cannot fail to commend itself to the good sense of the country. Thus Illinois will take the lead in these two much needed financial reforms.

Senatorial Question in Iowa.

The Republican papers of Iowa are busily engaged in discussing the question of Who shall be chosen to fill the place now disgraced by Geo. W. Jones, in the U. S. Senate. A large number of influential papers have come out for Gov. Grimes. Various other candidates are named; the chief and in fact only objection we see offered against the selection of Gov. Grimes is the location of his present residence—at Burlington, which it is claimed is too near that of Senator Harlan, who lives at Mt. Pleasant, some thirty or forty miles off. We cannot perceive the force of this objection A Senator represents the whole State, and is not confined to one county or district. He reflects the State Sovereignty, and not the local wishes of a neighborhood. What difference can it make where his bed and board are situated, provided they are within the State? As a Governor he governed the State of Iowa—not she city of Burlington. As Senator he would vote and speak for the State and not for the county of Desmoines. A Representative speaks for his district; a Senator for a whole State. If Grimes is the best man for the post, his place of domicil should not weigh a feather pro or con-We should not care whether he resided in Mt. Pleasant or Dubuque, on the Missouri river or Mississippi, provided he was otherwise the most suitable candidate. If there be another Republican any where within the limits of Iowa who has done the cause more service, who possesses more capacity for the discharge of the duties of Senator; who will reflect greater honor on his State; who will carry greater weight or influence into the counsels of the Nation, and in behalf the great principles of Human Freedom let him be the nominee of the Republican Legislative Caucus; but make no enquiry as to the particular quarter-section, township or range, upon which he dwells—unless the two best candidates are of exactly equal merit and capacity, then the scale may be properly enough inclined in favor of one whose geographical location would be at the farthest distance from the sitting member. Gov. Grimes has a high national reputation as a gallant and talented Republican, who has done service for the Republican cause. If the party has any other candidate his superior, bring him out; but keep mere domiciliary objections in the background, as unworthy to influence so grave and important a matter as the choice of a United States Senator to represent the sovereign State of Iowa in Congress.

Wisconsin.

We have at last the entire official vote of Wisconsin, La Pointe County having been heard from. But one poll was opened in that county, at which 63 votes were given for Cadot and for the rest of the Democratic ticket, and none for Randall or his Republican associates. The vote of the State is as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
Secretary	44,627	Cotes 43,778	849
Treasurer	44,642	Crandall 43,787	855
Attorney General	44,642	Bowdish 43,787	855
Superintendent	44,642	Bowen 43,787	855
Commissioner	44,642	Bowen 43,787	855
Surveyor General	44,642	Bowen 43,787	855
Judge	44,626	Whiton 43,787	839

The State officers elect are as follows:

Governor—A. W. Randall, (Rep.)

Lieut. Governor—E. D. Crandall, (Dem.)

Secretary of State—D. W. Jones, (Dem.)

Treasurer—S. D. Hastings, (Rep.)

Attorney General—Gabriel Bouck, (Dem.)

State Superintendent—H. Sherman, (Dem.)

State Prison Inspector—Edward M. McGraw, (Rep.)

Death of Dan Kelso.—The notorious Dan Kelso died at Versailles, Ripley county, Ind, on the 29th ult. His claim to remembrance rests upon the fact of his treason to the Whig party in 1843, by which the notorious Edward A. Hannegan was elected to the United States Senate. Kelso had been elected to the Legislature as a Whig, but on the nomination of Oliver H. Smith in the Whig caucus, he joined the Loco Focos, and compelled them to forsake Gen. Howard, who was their caucus nominee, and go for Hannegan, the Legislature being so equally divided that Kelso held the balance of power. The consequence of this treason will long be remembered, as the vote of Mr. Hannegan caused the annexation of Texas, and the long train of evils which has since agitated and disturbed our country. Kelso did not again appear on the surface until 1850, when he was elected to the Constitutional Convention as a Democrat. Since that time nothing had been heard from him until the announcement of his death.

Hon. William Bebb, Ex Governor of Ohio, now a citizen of Winnebago County, in this State, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of that County for manslaughter, for shooting dead one of a charivari party at his house last Spring on the occasion of his son's marriage, an incident with which our readers are familiar. Gov. Bebb has engaged Judge Wm. Jonnston and Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, to defend him.

Four Frank Pierce has the audacity to suppose that he will be Buchanan's successor in the Presidential Chair, and it is said that he has set to Toombs to buying the Abbs for a nomination at the Charleston Convention. The Democratic party has committed many follies but does this take the cake.....

Over to the Administration.

We have letters of the Chicago *Democrat*, (Long John Wentworth's paper,) of leading Buchanan and Walker proclivities, and we find in each and every number of the paper a constant repetition of the assertion that the party of the Administration and the friends of Douglas will fall out, and pitching into Mr. Douglas with a will, against the present Executive. Opposition to Administration men. That is only one side of the question. Mr. Douglas is a great deal more than the Judge of St. Genevieve is a great deal more than Mr. Buchanan, and the Democratic party will not stand by and see its great leader sacrificed at the shrine of Walker a little too fast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Spendthrifts.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Dec. 10, 1857.

The Administration admits that it intends to spend nearly one hundred millions of dollars this year, if it can get so much. The Secretary of the Treasury expended during the first quarter twenty-three millions. He began the year with twenty millions. That vast surplus is already nearly exhausted. He estimates the receipts for the remaining three-quarters at thirty-one millions, and he proposes to borrow in addition, twenty millions of dollars. This is, in round numbers, the statement of the account, stated from memory:

Expended the 1st quarter	$23,000,000
Receipts for the same	17,000,000
Estimated for three remaining quarters	31,000,000
Proposed loan	20,000,000
	$71,000,000

This is the financial exhibit of the first year of this virtuous Buchanan Democracy. How is the money to go? That is an important inquiry for western farmers in such hard times as these. In the first place, Floyd wants 4,000 more regular soldiers. The annual expense of the army, as it stands at present, is $36,000,000, or about $1,000,000 for each regiment. Floyd then proposes to add $4,000,000 per annum to the taxes. Suppose this tax confined to the State of Illinois, it would amount to about $13 to each head of a family. The Democrats are always great on economizing, and this is one of their achievements in that way.

But what do we want of four thousand more soldiers? Three thousand men have been employed during the past year in enforcing the insolent tyranny of Border Ruffians upon the people of Kansas. I think the present strength of the army, when full, including officers and men, is not far from 18,000. If one-sixth of these were stationed in Kansas to carry out the policy of a few hundred cut-throats from Missouri and South Carolina, the expense of that operation was one-sixth of twenty millions of dollars—say $3,333,600. That tax, if confined to Illinois, would give $11 for each tax-paying head of a family. What have we to do with bleeding Kansas? Why this; if nothing else, it makes our purses bleed. We have troops enough to conquer the Mormons, but not enough to "subdue" in Douglas' own words, the freemen of the North. That is what more troops are wanted for. The people should write to their members to let it that their taxes are not increased, to support a set of pampered, idle leeches, with epaulets on their shoulders. This business of raising up an immense standing army, which has been going on so rapidly since the Mexican war, should be stopped, while the people are yet strong enough to do it.

The time is now close at hand when an excise will have to be resorted to. Commerce cannot bear much more than is now imposed upon it, and in years of panic the import duties will not keep up the Exchequer, while in, the hands of such reckless spendthrifts as surround Mr. Buchanan.

Junius.

The Oligarchy Rampant.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Dec. 11, 1857.

So far as protestations go there is no doubt of Douglas' earnestness in his bolt from the regular Democracy. He expects to destroy the Administration party in Illinois. The ferocity and malignity of the nigger Democracy towards him is altogether indescribable. It may be estimated, however from the assertion of one of the Mississippi members, who, on the night after Douglas' speech, declared that he would be one of twenty who would take him out and hang him. This man is a friend and disciple of Hangman Foote, who proposed discharging the same friendly office for Mr. Hale some ten years ago. The sentiment and purpose avowed is rank and rancid of that brutality which led to the assault on Mr. Sumner, and its general commendation at the South.

It is not true, as intimated in my last letter, that Richardson repudiated his connection with Douglas before receiving the Nebraska appointment. I received the information from a Senator, and am happy to be able to correct it on the authority of the Senator, and Major Richardson himself. I have for many years been a behind intellectual spectator of Major Richardson, and particularly reprobate his complicity with the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise; but personally he has fine points of character, and I like him. I suspect he fully sympathises with the present notions of Douglas.

The utter hopelessness of Douglas' position consists in this: that while he now possesses both the power and the disposition to diminish the strength of the nigger Democracy in the North, the Administration must retain a large fragment of that party in power, and the Republicans cannot touch Douglas on account of his recent crime against the lives and property of the people of Kansas and the peace of that Territory. When the infamous mob committee, appointed by Missouri banditti, as a Legislature for Kansas, proposed to carry out the policy of a few hundred cut-throats from Missouri and South Carolina, the expense of that operation was one-sixth of twenty millions of dollars—say $3,333,600. That tax, if confined to Illinois, would give $11 for each tax-paying head of a family. What have we to do with bleeding Kansas? Why this; if nothing else, it makes our purses bleed. We have troops enough to conquer the Mormons, but not enough to "subdue," in Douglas' own words, the freemen of the North. That is what more troops are wanted for. The people should write to their members to let it that their taxes are not increased, to support a set of pampered, idle leeches, with epaulets on their shoulders. This business of raising up an immense standing army, which has been going on so rapidly since the Mexican war, should be stopped, while the people are yet strong enough to do it.

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Junius.

Message of Gov. Stanton to the Kansas Territorial Legislature.

Lecompton, Dec. 4, 1857.

Fellow Citizens of the Council and House of Representatives:

In the absence of the Governor, who, by leave of the President, has gone, for a short time, to Washington, on important public business, and while thus temporarily clothed, by the Organic Act, with all the powers and duties of the Chief Executive office of the Territory, I find myself compelled, by a sense of duty, to call you together, in order that you may adopt prompt legislative measures, to avert the calamities which immediately threaten the public peace. From the representations of a majority of your own bodies, as well as from other information of an authentic character, I have reason to know, that recent events have produced a profound agitation of the public mind, and that a sense of wrong and injustice, whether well or ill-founded, and an apprehension of greater evils to arise therefrom, have aroused the people of the Territory to a condition of dangerous excitement. The proceedings of the late Constitutional Convention are the immediate cause of this trouble and alarm.

The law passed at the first session of the Legislative Assembly, providing for the organization of a Convention to frame a Constitution for the government of Kansas was one of the States of the Union, was adopted as a period when, unfortunately, the people of the Territory were divided by a bitter hostility, resulting from the previous state of commotion and civil war. In consequence of this embittered feeling, and the mutual distrust naturally growing out of it, one of the parties, constituting a large majority of the people, refrained almost entirely from any participation in the proceedings instituted under the law aforesaid. The census therein provided for was imperfectly obtained from an unwilling people, in nineteen counties of the Territory; while, in the residue of counties, being also nineteen in number, from various causes, no attempt was made to comply with the law. In some instances, people and officers were alike averse to the proceeding; in others, the officers neglected or refused to act; and in some, there was but a small population, and no efficient organization, enabling the people to secure a representation in the Convention. Under the operation of all these causes combined, a census list was obtained of only nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one legal voters, confined to precisely one-half the counties of the Territory, though these, undoubtedly, contained much the larger part of the population.

THE VOTE FOR DELEGATES TO THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

At the election which followed in pursuance of the law, only two thousand two hundred and ——, being less than one-fourth of the registered voters participated in any manner, in the choice of delegates, either by voting for those elected, or for other persons. The average aggregate vote, in favor of the successful candidates, was about eighteen hundred.

It thus appears, that in the election of the 15th of June last, for delegates to the Convention, the great mass of the people refrained from voting, and left the whole proceeding, with all its important consequences, to the active minority, under the auspices of the law that had been enacted, and also executed, so far as could have been done by the executive officer, without the concurrence of a majority of the people.

HAD THE CONVENTION THE RIGHT TO FORM A CONSTITUTION WITHOUT SUBMISSION?

If a Convention, organized as this was, can be reconsidered as embodying in itself the sovereignty of the people, the difficulty is undoubtedly insuperable, and the omission of the majority to vote at last June, is past all present remedy. But by any judgment, such a position cannot be successfully maintained. The fundamental principle of popular self-government, and especially that of "republican form," which the Government of the United States guarantees to every member of the confederacy excludes the possibility of the delegation or transfer of their sovereignty, by the people, to any other power whatever. In its very nature that sovereignty which erects governments and endows them with their legitimate powers, can be exercised only by the people themselves.—It is incapable of alienation, and is as inseparably inherent in the body of the people, as the personal identity and independent will, in each individual.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

What appropriate and efficient measure can be adopted, in the existing emergency, in a question not without difficulty. Some have proposed a repeal of the act of the last Legislature, under which the convention assembled and performed its functions. But inasmuch as that law has been partially executed, it is doubtful whether an act of repeal would have the effect intended. It is certain that if the Constitution were to be really submitted to the people, and they should ratify it by their vote, a legislative repeal, between the dates of the submission and of the election, would not affect the validity of the sovereign act of ratification.

The true purpose which, in my judgment, ought to control your legislation on the present occasion, and that which is perhaps, the most pertinent and practicable within your power, is to provide for the regular and legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the people, on those points in which the late convention has attempted to frustrate or restrain it; in other words, to provide for a direct vote, under your own authority, upon the adoption of the Constitution which is to be partially submitted, on the 21st inst., under the authority of the Constitutional Convention itself.

HAS A NEW LAW FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

I have already expressed the grave doubts I entertain as to the power of the Legislature in any convention. But there can be no question as to your authority to provide by a supplemental law, for the expression of the will of the people, upon the ultimate question of approving the Constitution.

THE LEGISLATURE HAS AUTHORITY TO DO SO.

It is difficult to see what objection could be raised to such a law, practicable at the present time, and to be executed contemporaneously with the vote upon the Constitution, as provided by the Convention. That body itself had its existence from the authority of the Legislative Assembly. This constitutes the whole title to regularity and legitimacy; for no valid title can be based upon any supposed recognition by the people, inasmuch as the great majority of them refrained from all participation in the election. If that Convention, thus deriving its authority solely from the Legislative enactment which called it into existence, can be the only Congressional Constitution for the State of Kansas, when actually submitting it to the people, the same Legislature may, with equal regularity and legality, provide for an independent vote of the people upon the actual ratification of the instrument which is sought to be imposed upon them, and also against the Constitution in both forms. As any law attempting to control the officers of the Convention and those acting under them, would be of more than doubtful validity, and might be wholly disregarded by them, it would be prudent to provide for a separate proceeding under different officers, but it might be of great convenience to the people, and of some efficiency for the objects in view, to hold this election at the same time, and at the same places provided for in the proclamation of the President of the late Convention, in order that the result may be communicated to Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, as the sovereign will of the people of Kansas.

It would seem to me, that this single act will be sufficient to meet this whole emergency, and to dispel the excitement which now threatens the peace of the Territory.

PROVISION AGAINST FRAUDULENT RETURNS.

The laws now prevailing in this Territory, provide for the proper punishment of illegal and fraudulent voting; but there is no provision which will reach the case of fraudulent returns. The recent case of Oxford precinct, in Johnson county, was an enormity so great that it has nowhere been defended or justified. Yet the evil consequences of it are seen in the fact that even the late convention has been so far imposed upon, that in its appointments for the State officers, it has given to Johnson county four Representatives, which would apparently be based upon the notoriously false returns from that county. In order to meet the apparently naturally prevailing case of false returns, I recommend the passage of a law, providing for the appointment, by the Governor, with suitable compensation, for any judge or clerk of election, thoroughly to plow on the poll books the name of persons not actually present and voting, or otherwise corruptly to falsify the returns of the election held in any precinct of the county, and to cause the same to be held in the Territory.

That your labors may be directed to the attainment of only such ends, therefore, as are practicable, and give promise of success, and that you may avoid any unnecessary waste of time, is my earnest desire. In pursuance of these views, I recommend the passage of a law, directing an election to be held, either under existing regulations, or in pursuance of other suitable provisions to be expressed in the act, in which the people shall be authorized to vote for the Constitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms. As any law attempting to control the officers of the Convention and those acting under them, would be of more than doubtful validity, and might be wholly disregarded by them, it would be prudent to provide for a separate proceeding under different officers, but it might be of great convenience to the people, and of some efficiency for the objects in view, to hold this election at the same time, and at the same places provided for in the proclamation of the President of the late Convention, in order that the result may be communicated to Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, as the sovereign will of the people of Kansas.

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Committees of the House of Representatives.

On Elections—Messrs. Harris, of Ill.; Boyce, of S. C.; Robbins, of Me.; Stephenson, of Ky.; *Clark*, of Conn.; Phillips, of Pa.; Gilmer, of N. C.; Lamar, of Miss, and Wilson, of Ind.

On Commerce—Messrs. Cochrane, of N. Y.; Millson, of Va.; Washburn, of Ill.; Mills, of S. C.; *Wade*, of Ohio; Dalyworth, of Ala.; Bowie, of La.; Landy, of Pa., and Cumins, of Mass.

Committee on Ways and Means—Jones, of Pa.; Phelps, of Mo.; *Bayle*, of Mass.; Letcher, of Va.; *Campbell*, of Ohio; Davis, of Md.; Kelly, of N. H.; *Howard*, of Michigan, and Dowdell, of Ala.

Committee on Territories—Stephens, of Ga.; Smith, of Va.; *Case*, of Pa.; Branch, of N. C.; *Granger*, of N. Y.; Hughes, of Ind.; Zollicoffer, of Tenn.; *Knapp*, of Mass.; Clark, of Mo.

Committee on Boundaries—Houston of Ala.; Phelps, of N. H.; *Craig*, of N. Ca; *Billinghurst*, of Wis.; Taylor, of La.; Ready, of Tenn.; Chapman, of Pa.; Clark, of N. Y.

Committee on Foreign Relations—Cling man, of N. C.; Hopkins, of Va.; *Burlingame*, of Mass.; Clay, of Ky.; *Buckie*, of Pa.; Barksdale, of Miss.; Sickles, of N. Y.; Boyce, of S. C.; Grossbeck, of Ohio.

On Claims—Marshall, of Ill.; Garnett, of Va.; *Giddings*, of Ohio; Davidson, of La.; *Kunkel*, of Pa.; Morse, of Ala.; *Goodwin*, of N. Y.; Arnold, of Ct., and Maynard, of Tenn.

On Public Lands—Cobb, of Ala.; McQueen, of S. C.; *Bennett*, of N. Y.; Davis, of Ind.; *Wellbridge*, of Mich.; Ruffin, of N. C.; Hill, of Ga.; Montgomery, of Pa., and McKibben, of Cal.

On Post Offices—English, of Ind.; Powell, of Va.; *Wood*, of Me.; Scott, of Cal.; *Horton*, of O.; Davis, of Iowa; Craig, of Mo.; Davis, Miss., and Atkins, of Tenn.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Goode, of Va.; Bowie, of Md.; *Dodd*, of N. Y.; Burnett, of Ky.; *Morris*, of Pa.; Wright, of Ga.; *Dean*, of Conn.; Scales, of N. C.; Ward, of N. Y.

On Revolutionary Claims—Orr, of Ohio.; Taylor, of La.; *Clemens*, of N. J.; *Craige*, of N. H.; Jackson, of Ga.; *Lovejoy*, of Ill.; Curry, of Ala.; *Davis*, of Mass.; Kunkle, of Md.

On Public Expenditures—Elliott, of Ky.; Edmundson, of Va., *Crock*, of Pa.; Vonzendyke, of N. J.; *Parker*, of N. Y.; Cockerill, of O.; *Kellogg*, of Ill.; Gregg, of Ind., *Walton*, of Vt.

On Private Land Claims—Sandidge, of La., McKibben, of Cal., *Harlin*, of O., Hawkins, of Fla., *Washburne*, of Wis., *Blair*, of Mo., *Easton*, of N. Y., *Gilman*, of Me., Avery, of Tenn.

On Manufactures—Bishop, of Conn., Watkins, of Tenn., *Bliss*, of O., Clemens, of Va., *Durfee*, of R. I., Abell, of Pa., Reynld, of Md., Shaw, of N. C., *Foster*, of Me.

On Agriculture—Whitley, of Del., Hall, of O., *Kilroy*, of N. Y., Bryan, of Texas, *Morrell*, of Vt., Huyler, of N. J., *Bent*, of O., Foley, of Ind., Gillis, of Pa.

On Indian Affairs—Greenwood, of Ark., Scott, of Cal., *Leiar*, of O., Reagan, of Texas, Woodson, of Mo., Shorter, of Ala., *Burrows*, of N. Y., Cox, of Ind., Russell, of Tenn.

On Military Affairs—Quitman, of Miss., Faulkner, of Va., Marshall, of Ky., Savage, of Tenn., *Stanton*, of O., Bonham, of S. C., *Curtis*, of Iowa, Pendleton, of O., *Bustinton*, of Mass.

On Militia—Hatch, of N. Y., Watkins, of Tenn., *Roberts*, of Pa., Bowie, of Md., *Tompkins*, of O., Warner, of Ark., Shaw, of Ill., Jenkins, of Ga., Bonner, of Ala.

On Naval Affairs—Bocock, of Va., Florence, of Pa., *Davis*, of Mass., Winslow, of N. C., Corning, of N. Y., *Sherman*, of O., Seward, of Ga., *Morse*, of N. Y., Hawkins, of Fla.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Searing, of N. Y., *Hall*, of Mass., Bright, of Tenn., *Parker*, of N. Y., Shaw, of N. C., *Abbott*, of Me., Clemens, of Va., *Potter*, of Wis.

On Invalid Pensions—Jewett, of Ky., Florence, of Pa., *Robbins*, of N. J., Savage, of Tenn., *Chafee*, of Mass., Burns, of O., Anderson, of Mo., *Morse*, of N. Y., Cox of Ind.

On Roads and Canals—Jones, of Tenn., Talbott, of K. Y., *Damrell*, of Mass., Crawford, of Ga., *Andrews*, of N. Y., Warren, of Ark., Morris, of Ill., *Thompson*, of N. Y., *Leiby*, of Pa.

On Patents—Stuart, of Md., Maclay, of N. Y., Reilly, of Pa., *Brayton*, of R. I.

On Printing—Smith, of Tenn., Singleton, of Miss., *Nichols*, of O.

Republicans in *Italics*; Democrats in Roman; Americans in SMALL CAPITALS.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

....The valuation of taxable property in Montgomery county is as follows:

Lands	$2,163,626
Town lots	97,545
Person l property	219,254
Railroads	270,626
Total	$2,341,051

This shows an increase of $917,389 on the valuation of 1856. The state and county tax is $37,920 97.

....Dr. Sweet, of Pontiac, had his pockets picked of $625 while on the cars a week ago, as he was returning home from the east. No clue has been found to the robbers.

....Over one thousand cases are on the docket of the Will County Supreme Court for disposal at the term now in session, and Judge Norton ill at that.

....A little boy six years of age, son of Mr. Haggerty, was drowned in the side cut, at Ottawa, on Saturday evening last. His body was found the next morning.

....A. D. Kinne, of Rockford, acknowledges the prompt payment, by the Western Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company of this city, of the loss sustained by him at the fire in Rockford a few weeks since.

....The house of James Selkrig, of Waukegan, was partially destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss about $900. Insured in the Illinois Mutual, at Alton.

....An Irishman, named Hogan, after cleaning a well at the residence of Dr. Bates, in Ottawa, on Saturday, fell asleep drawn out by a windlass, fell back into the well, a distance of thirty feet, and was so much injured that his life is despaired of.

....On Friday afternoon, at Platte, while Frank Fee, was engaged in cribbing an old shaft on his lot, the shaft caved in upon him and buried him in eight feet of clay. His body has not yet been recovered. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

....Hon. James Craig, of the Missouri Congressional delegation, has completed arrangements with the Postmaster General for a daily mail from Quincy, in this State, to St. Joseph, Mo., and D. B. Bennett, the contractor, is to put it in operation immediately.

....Francis McIntyre, of Stewardsville, in this State, had a beautiful young wife of seventeen summers, but she ran away from him, and went to St. Louis, and her disconsolate husband is now in hot pursuit, with an even chance of catching her. We hope he may.

....A New Yorker, who arrived in Quincy one day last week, happened to fall in with one of the "frail fair ones" of that city. Being fascinated with her lovely face, and having imbibed freely of strong drink, he procured a carriage and took her out riding. In the course of their excursion, they visited various saloons and stores—the gentleman purchasing for his fair companion a set of furs costing $14 50, and treating her to oysters, ale, brandy punch, &c., ad libitum. The last place they visited on Wednesday night, was the theatre. From this they returned to the hotel—the gentleman most decidedly and unmistakably intoxicated. During the night his wallet was broken open and robbed of some $80 in gold. In the morning he brought a charge of robbery against the said woman—the companion of his pleasures of the previous day. But he failed to make any show of a case against the woman, and she was discharged.

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J. C. Montgomery, Director. | J. C. Hoffett, M. D., Med. Examiner.

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Passengers Arrive in Fairfield and Depart from the Depot of the Fairfield and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Ottumwa and Depart from the Depot of the Ottumwa and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Eddyville and Depart from the Depot of the Eddyville and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Oskaloosa and Depart from the Depot of the Oskaloosa and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Pella and Depart from the Depot of the Pella and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Des Moines and Depart from the Depot of the Des Moines and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Council Bluffs and Depart from the Depot of the Council Bluffs and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Nebraska City and Depart from the Depot of the Nebraska City and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Plattsmouth and Depart from the Depot of the Plattsmouth and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Omaha and Depart from the Depot of the Omaha and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Kanesville and Depart from the Depot of the Kanesville and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Atchison and Depart from the Depot of the Atchison and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Leavenworth and Depart from the Depot of the Leavenworth and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Kansas City and Depart from the Depot of the Kansas City and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Lexington and Depart from the Depot of the Lexington and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Glasgow and Depart from the Depot of the Glasgow and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Boonville and Depart from the Depot of the Boonville and Missouri River R. R.

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Passengers Arrive in Alton and Depart from the Depot of the Alton and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Hannibal and Depart from the Depot of the Hannibal and Missouri River R. R.

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Passengers Arrive in Ottumwa and Depart from the Depot of the Ottumwa and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Eddyville and Depart from the Depot of the Eddyville and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Oskaloosa and Depart from the Depot of the Oskaloosa and Missouri River R. R.

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Passengers Arrive in Des Moines and Depart from the Depot of the Des Moines and Missouri River R. R.

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Passengers Arrive in Nebraska City and Depart from the Depot of the Nebraska City and Missouri River R. R.

Passengers Arrive in Plattsmouth and Depart from the Depot of the Plattsmouth and Missouri River R. R.

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Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a certain promissory note for $6,000, made by Oliver F. Bartlett to me, payable on or before the first day of March, 1861, with interest payable annually at ten per cent., secured by certain mortgage of even date thereto executed by said Bartlett and bearing date the 1st day of March, 1860, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Kankakee county, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, page 66, &c., I shall, on the eighth day of January next, at the hour of two P. M., sell at the door of the Court House in the city and county of Kankakee, in the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, the following premises described therein and otherwise known, as follows, viz.: The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-nine (29), and the south half of the north-east quarter of said section twenty-nine (29), and the north half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three (33), and the south-east quarter of section thirty (30)—all in the Township and Range aforesaid, and containing 320 acres of land more or less, situate in said county of Kankakee and State of Illinois.

Dated Nov. 27th, 1857. NORMAN FELT.
W. T. Bennett, Att'y.—no30-4w $6

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
February Term, A. D. 1858.

GEORGE A. KEEN and Spencer Scott, vs. Hugh Doherty and William J. Henry.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said William J. Henry that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said George A. Keen and Spencer Scott, against the estate of the said Hugh Doherty and William J. Henry, for the sum of two thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents damages, and that the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said William J. Henry, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said George A. Keen and Spencer Scott, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

D. P. WILSON, Pl'ff's Att'y. no21-4w $5

STATE OF ILLINOIS—County of Cook—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
January Term, A. D. 1858.

Edward Danow vs. Lewis E. Glatz—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Lewis E. Glatz, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook county, dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Edward Danow and against the said defendant, for the sum of three hundred and forty-nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, and forty-nine cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Lewis E. Glatz shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Edward Danow and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite & Jamison, Pl'ff's Att'y. no14-w3w $6

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
November Term, A. D. 1857.

John O. Meyer and Wilson John Rose vs. Jesse H. Leavenworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Jesse H. Leavenworth, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 24th day of October, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said John O. Meyer and Wilson John Rose, against the estate of the said Jesse H. Leavenworth, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jesse H. Leavenworth, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said John O. Meyer and Wilson John Rose, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite & Jamison, Pl'ff's Att'y. no14-w3w $6

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
November Term, A. D. 1857.

Moses Greene, plaintiff, vs. Daniel A. Bowen, defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Daniel A. Bowen, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of said Court of Common Pleas, dated the 24th day of November, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Moses Greene, against the estate of the said Daniel A. Bowen, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel A. Bowen, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Moses Greene, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite & Jamison, Pl'ff's Att'y. no14-w3w $6

ATTACHMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Martin Wise, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 21st day of October A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said George F. Rumsey, against the estate of the said Martin Wise, for the sum of eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, and that the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin Wise shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said George F. Rumsey, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite & Jamison, Pl'ff's Att'y. no14-w3w $6

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
November Term, A. D. 1857.

John H. Mershon and Augustus H. Mershon, complainants, vs. William H. Snow and George L. Snow, defendants—In Chancery.

JOHN H. MERSHON, ONE OF THE complainants above named, having filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, against the said defendants, residents out of the State, setting forth that they have just claims against the said defendants, which they seek by said bill of complaint to have satisfied out of the estate of the said defendants, William H. Snow and George L. Snow, in the hands of William H. Snow and George L. Snow, executors of the last will and testament of Nathaniel Snow, deceased, and praying that the said William H. Snow and George L. Snow may be decreed to pay the amount of the said claims of the said complainants, and that the same may be ordered out of the assets of the said Nathaniel Snow, deceased, in the hands of the said William H. Snow and George L. Snow, executors as aforesaid, and that the said William H. Snow and George L. Snow may be restrained by the injunction of this Court from paying away any of the assets of the said Nathaniel Snow, deceased, in their hands, and that they may be ordered to account for the same, and that the said complainants may have such other and further relief in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet, and the said bill of complaint being taken as confessed as to the said defendants, William H. Snow and George L. Snow, and it appearing from the said bill of complaint that the said defendants, William H. Snow and George L. Snow, reside out of the State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, on motion of Messrs. Cornell, Waite & Jamison, solicitors for the said complainants, it is ordered that the said defendants, William H. Snow and George L. Snow, do appear to the said bill of complaint on the first day of the next term of this Court, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1858, and that a copy of this order be published in the Chicago Daily Tribune, a newspaper printed in the City of Chicago, for three successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least twenty days before the first day of the next term of this Court, or that they cause their appearance to be entered herein, and in default thereof, and on their failure to comply with this order, the said bill will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
no14-6w-$9

P. S. Hoyt, Pl'ff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
November Term, A. D. 1857.

Myron Young and Alvin D'Arcy, vs. Edward L. Barton, Mary F. Shall and Rush Bond—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Edward L. Barton, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Edward L. Barton that complainants have exhibited their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1857, against the said Edward L. Barton and others, defendants, returnable on the third Monday of November next, 1857, as by law required, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, unless you, the said Edward L. Barton, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November next, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

GEO. W. LAY, Jr., Comp'ts Sol'r. no21-3w $10

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY OF July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, Dennis T. Ford and Charles H. Whittlesey, of Cook county and Harriet F., his wife, all of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, executed and delivered to Charles Butler, of Hartford, in Hartford county, Connecticut, their certain deed of mortgage, conveying the following described real estate, to wit: The recorder's office of the county of Cook aforesaid, in book thereof No. 61, mortgages, on page 446, and the said mortgage was duly acknowledged before the said mortgagor and hereinafter described, and whereas the said mortgagor and hereinafter described, and whereas the said mortgagor has made default for said, in said mortgage, in the payment of a certain bond or note date with said mortgage, executed by said Dennis T. Ford and Charles H. Whittlesey to said Charles Butler, bearing date the 2d day of May, A. D. 1857, for the sum of eight hundred and forty ($840) dollars